

# LOUISVILLE

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Mining, Oil, and Agriculture.

VOLUME I.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1866.

NUMBER 9.

## Industrial & Commercial Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
J. H. TURNER & CO.,  
At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance.  
Office—corner Main and Bullitt Sts., (up stairs),  
Over the Citizens' Bank.

## Communications.

### Mineral Resources of Kentucky.

[CONTINUED.]

Nearly all operations carried on in the arts require the application of artificial heat, and hence the means of obtaining this becomes the very first consideration in every manufacture, and consequently of the highest importance to the external prosperity of the nation and the State. It is a well established fact that the political power and commercial importance of Great Britain is due to the great development of her manufactures, and that this is entirely dependent upon the abundant supply of those means of producing heat with which she is gifted above the other nations of Europe. The rapid strides which our own country has made and is still making, in every kind of material progress are mainly due to the same causes which enabled the northern country to attain her prosperous and commanding position.

The peculiar substance of plants is, under all circumstances, whether found upon or under the surface of the earth, peculiarly adapted to supply these means, from the ease with which it undergoes combustion, and from its extensive distribution.

Wood, so abundant in a new country like ours, is the principal source of heat throughout our broad land, should come in for a share of attention in connection with coal, but as the subject under consideration is more especially mineralogical one having for its objects the investigation of the products of mines and mining operations, wood can only be noticed on account of its relationship with mineral fuel and for the purpose of comparison.

Coal, however, the other great calorific, which has done so much for those countries whose forests have long ago been consumed, and which is to be the support of this country in her old age, is especially deserving of our attention and consideration.

The use of fossil fuel, which exerts so powerful an influence upon the history of modern times, is even in England, a result of the want of wood, and is by no means very ancient; formerly it was only known to the Chinese, and was not employed by the Caucasian race until a very recent period. Even in the latter half of the past century a prohibition was set upon the consumption of coal; because, by its means, "the air became infected with smoke." It has come under the observation of the writer that in Paris there still exists a great prejudice against the use of coal as fuel and of gas as an illuminator in the private dwellings of the opulent, on account of some deleterious and unwholesome effect supposed to be produced by them, and even now, in our own Philadelphia, there are families who employ wood for fires and wax candles for lights.

As mentioned in a previous article, coal is found in three geological formations, but it is much more abundant in the carboniferous and secondary formations, and in more extensive deposits than in the tertiary.

A deposit of coal is always composed of a series of layers which are separated from each other by sandstone, clay or slate. The thickness of the layers increase with the depth and varies from a fraction of an inch to several feet; so that it is necessary, although the coal may appear at the surface, to work it at a considerable depth. The great number of the varieties of this mineral has given rise to distinctions which are based partly upon age, partly upon appearance, and partly upon quality. In all kinds of coal the structure of the wood from which they have been formed is entirely obliterated; partial impressions of single parts of the plants alone indicate their origin. They form a deep brown or quite black mass, sometimes dull, but generally possesses a fatty or vitreous lustre, often exhibiting a play of colors; they present a fine granular fracture, not at all fibrous, and are much heavier than wood, bulk for bulk; they occur more or less stratified, and are nearly always fissured at right angles to the plane of stratification. These fissures are often narrower, and only appear when the coal is broken up; but

not unfrequently they are visible and filled with such substances as iron pyrites, calcareous spar, galena, dolomite, heavy spar, gypsum, clay, &c.

The fracture of the shining kinds of coal is conchoidal; of the other kinds it is even. The specific gravity of bituminous coal is from 1.2 to 1.45; anthracite is denser. Coal fresh from the pit, when exposed to the air, loses its extraneous moisture without parting with all its water, retaining, according to its nature from 1 to 12 per cent.; artificially dried coal absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. A mechanical mixture of iron pyrites occurs in all kinds of coal, and is exceedingly objectionable for many of its applications. In some kinds it may be seen in distinct crystals, in others it is so finely disseminated as only to be discovered by chemical means.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[Reported for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette  
Mr. Bijur's Bill to Establish a Board  
of Immigration.

NOW BEFORE THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That the Governor and Secretary of State for the time being and citizens, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for the term of — years, shall constitute the Board of Immigration of the Commonwealth of Kentucky; vacancies arising to be filled by the Governor as in other cases.

§ 2. The Secretary of State shall receive an additional salary of — dollars a year for the duties to be performed by him under the provisions of this act, to be paid like other salaries, but the other members of the Board shall receive no compensation, except for actual traveling expenses in attending meetings of the Board, to be audited by the Secretary of State, and which shall in no case exceed — dollars a year, to any one member, and shall be paid out of the funds of the Board.

§ 3. The Governor shall also nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint a Special Agent of Immigration, who must have been recommended by a majority of the Board, and must be conversant with the German language and who is to hold his office for four years or during the pleasure of the Governor; who is to keep an office at the city of Louisville, to perform such duties concerning immigration as may be assigned to him by the Board, and who is for his services to receive a salary of — dollars a year, payable monthly.

§ 4. The Governor shall be *ex-officio* President and the Secretary of State the Secretary of the Board; a majority of the Board shall be quorum for the transaction of business. It shall make rules and by-laws for its Government, sit upon its own adjournments, and shall under the name and style of the "Kentucky Board of Immigration," have the ordinary attributes and powers of political corporations.

§ 5. The Board shall from its own members elect a Treasurer, who is to hold his position as such, during the pleasure of the Board, and who shall before entering upon his duties, give bond with good surety for the faithful performance thereof to said Board, and to its satisfaction in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars.

§ 6. The duties of the Board shall be:

First, to induce useful classes of immigrants, whether from other States, or from foreign countries to settle in Kentucky; next, to aid those coming into the State in obtaining employment or the occupation of lands; and it shall for this purpose employ agents in American seaports, and in Europe, spread information as to the advantages of Kentucky to immigrants, as well through these agents as through pamphlets, circulars and other printed matter; it shall through the special agent at Louisville correspond with persons proposing to immigrate, or to employ immigrants; and shall through its Secretary lay a report of all its doings and of the Statistics of immigration into this State before the Legislature at each regular session, or whenever required by the resolution of either House thereof.

§ 7. The Board here created may solicit and receive contributions in money, and may grant to all persons giving no less than five dollars, including the contribution to the Kentucky Immigration Society, lately formed at Louisville, a Certificate of Honorary Membership for one year, and to those contributing no less than twenty dollars a Certificate of Honorary Life Membership in the Board, and a list of these Honorary Members shall be kept by the Special Agent.

§ 8. The sum of — dollars yearly, which is inclusive of the salaries above provided for, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board yearly, in twelve equal monthly installments, commencing on the — day of — 1866, from the treasury of the State out of any moneys therein not otherwise appropriated, to be under the control of the Board; but no part of this money, nor any voluntary contributions (unless made expressly for that purpose) shall be used for paying or advancing the traveling expenses of any immigrant in coming to this State.

Blacksmiths should always be upon a strike.

## Scientific Miscellanea.

THE NEW BLASTING POWDER.—A comparative trial, extending over upwards of a month, has been made at the Roundwood Tunnel, near Dublin, for the purpose of ascertaining the practical value of Messrs. Schaffer & Budenberg's new blasting powder. With the new powder, the progress made with a driving in No. 1 heading, 6 feet x 5 feet, was 7 feet in 168 hours, while with the old powder it required 200 hours to drive 4 feet 6 inches. In No. 2 heading, dimensions as before, with the new powder 5 feet were driven in 168 hours, while with the old powder only 4 feet were driven in 200 hours. It will thus be seen that 41 per cent. more work was done in 16 per cent. less time.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL CASTINGS.—Letters patent have been granted to Mr. Thomas Edward Viekers, of Sheffield, England, steel manufacturer, for "improvement in the manufacture of steel castings," which he thus describes: "My invention of improvements in the manufacture of steel castings relates more particularly to casting heavy masses of steel, such as wheel-tires, gun-blocks, crank-shafts, and other masses. The object of the invention is to prevent the formation of large crystals, which are objectionable in steel castings. To this end, when the metal has been poured into the mold, or while it is being poured in motion, is imparted to the mold, so that the metal, being in a molten or liquid state, is kept in continual motion or agitation."

CONTRIVANCE FOR SAVING TIME.—Every one has remarked how difficult it is to pick up a coin from a flat surface, especially from a railway station, when the traveler is almost too late for a train, and seconds are valuable. Mr. Sydney Whiting has obviated the difficulty by an ingenious contrivance—the insertion into the counter, etc., of a plate having waved indentations, crossing one another at right angles. This very simple expedient causes the coin to tilt up at once, so as to be readily caught between the finger and thumb, and thus, in the aggregate, save a large amount of time, besides preventing an annoyance which is very great and of frequent occurrence. The salvers used for handing change at hotels, etc., can be corrugated by the same way, and for the same purpose."

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER-MINING COMPANIES.—Statistics of the copper-mining companies of Lake Superior show that there are ninety-four companies with their officers, situated principally in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The combined number of shares is estimated at 1,960,000. They claim that the amount paid in is \$13,109,124, not including the original cost of mining, nor the sum derived from the sale of copper which have been expended in developing the mines. The aggregate of cash dividends is claimed to be \$5,000,000.

BEQUESTS BY A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. John Green, of Worcester, Mass., leaves to that city, besides his 12,000 volumes, \$30,000 as a permanent library fund, which will be eventually increased to \$100,000 by life legacies to other parties.

One quarter of the income bequeathed directly to the city is to be added annually to the principal, and the other three quarters in the purchase of books and improvements to the Green Library.

A FEW years ago a man under trial for murder in Western New York asserted that the blood stains on an axe found in his possession were from a dog which he had killed. The case was referred to Prof. Hadley, of Buffalo, who was purposely kept in ignorance of all the circumstances. Submitting the blood-stains to microscopic inspection, he declared that they were from a dog, thus confirming the poor man's testimony.

THE SLAUGHTER of human beings in the streets of London is becoming really terrible. Since the beginning of the past year, according to the Registrar General, no fewer than 215 persons of various ages have been killed by horse conveyances "in the dirty, neglected, and ill-regulated streets of London."

## Great News to Consumers.

A New York contemporary, which makes a specialty of the dry goods trade, in its last week's report of the condition of that market, notes particularly the great falling off in the price of bleached cottons. After a careful comparison of present and former extreme rates, the commercial editor comes to the astounding conclusion that these figures indicate "a decline of from 90@100 per cent. on the best makes, and still more on the lighter." He then naively adds, "There is an improved enquiry, however, at the close."

Really, without joking, we should think there might be an "improved enquiry," if prices for this class of goods have declined a hundred per cent. or more. Certainly no loafer need to go shirtless, nor householder without a plentiful change of sheets and pillowcases, if "the best makes" of bleached cottons, such as the New York Mills water-twist, Wamsutta, Amoskeag and Bates brands, are freely given away to consumers, and the lighter grades—which, it seems, have fallen more than 100 per cent., and are hence worth considerably less than nothing—are forced off, probably, by the payment of a bonus to anybody who will take the trouble to receive holders, by carrying off their goods.

THERE ARE 910 registered steamboats on Western rivers, valued at \$24,556,600, with an aggregate capacity of 292,144 tons.

## English Capital in American Mines.

Nothing argues better the faith that Englishmen have in our Government than the large investments they are making in railroad and mining projects in this country. Controlling and owning, in great part, the Atlantic & Great Western and the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroads, two leading lines that by chance or design are found to pass through the two greatest mining fields in America, and actively engaged in and projecting other, and even more important routes. The immense wealth of our mines has also attracted their attention, while the chances for safe investment, protection and sure returns offer the strongest incentives for capital to "go in and win," and John Bull at least is satisfied that the thing will "pay." The new and promising fields of Idaho and Nevada are not less attractive than the oil regions of Pennsylvania and the iron boulders of South-eastern Ohio, and a great impetus to explorations is already evident. The late discovery of the new and promising tract called the "Great Pacific," in the Reese River region, has done much to create a furor for investment.

An English correspondent writing from London, under a recent date, gives the following in relation to the Reese River mines now in that market: "Two companies here have been lately placed in the market here for erecting mills and working silver mines in the State of Nevada. One, the Lander City Company, has a capital of \$500,000, and the other at Austin, a similar amount. The public have, however, not come forward very eagerly, but, I believe both will be carried out by a few capitalists, who have faith in the representations of the vendors. Little or nothing is known here among capitalists and business men of the rich mines of silver and gold which are daily being opened in Nevada and Idaho, and of the favorable field for capital judiciously invested in the new districts. Should, however, one or two companies, with their headquarters in England, once get under way, and multiply the sources of prosperity whereby capital was accumulated to take up the national loans. By this prosperity the agriculturist found a better home market for his crops, and thus the internal revenues were swelled to a sum never yet reached by customs duties. It is worthy of note that the actual resources of the Southerners were found also in their industrial pursuits. The salt works, iron foundries, coal mines, iron mines, cotton and woolen factories of the South were more important to them than their fortified cities, and were defended with more tenacity. When they lost the iron regions of Tennessee and Georgia they felt that they no longer had a basis of strength there. The Tredegar iron works at Richmond were worth more to the enemy than all the millions they obtained from the banks, and the mineral regions of Missouri were constant causes of bloody and fearful struggles for their possession, the Southerners well knowing their value.

Had it not been for the immense variety and extent of these industrial resources in the North, the millions of dollars spent upon the war, instead of being distributed among our people, and thus fostering the very arts which sustained the war, would have been drained from the country to purchase abroad the weapons and munitions of war, and the innumerable articles requisite for our own civilization as well as the use of the army and navy. Instead of getting our war vessels built abroad, as even some first-class European Powers have to do, we were able to build and buy at home all of which we stood in need, and to plate, arm and equip them with our own make of everything. So it was with our armies and all the requirements of the military service. Had it not been for our industrial resources all this money would have been spent abroad.

The Times well is being tubed, with a most hopeful prospect ahead. The oil is of the finest quality, exceedingly mobile, and of the color of amber. Competent judges pronounce it the very finest.

The well on the Sikes farm has ceased boring, and is making preparations to pump. The showing encourages the opinion that it will be a splendid success. Its yield is also of the quality last mentioned above.

We have heard nothing recently from the "Henry" on Raccoon creek. At last accounts it was pumping satisfactorily.

We have heard of a number of other strikes lately, but have not obtained sufficiently definite information to give particulars.—[Glasgow Times.]

SEED CORN.—Not only should extra care be taken to have all corn designed for planting next spring thoroughly ripened and dried, but the best ears should be selected. Those ripening first are quite likely to produce the earliest ripening crop when planted again. The largest ears should be taken, and these from the most prolific stalks. Those which are perfect, having the kernels well filled at both ends, should in all cases be chosen. These matters are quite often overlooked. We have known many farmers who have expended five or ten dollars, or more per acre, in preparing and planting a piece of ground, from which they have gathered half a crop, simply for want of a shilling's worth of time in selecting and preparing the best seed, and this, in a greater or less degree, is too much the case generally. It is like that other piece of bad economy practiced by multitudes, who send their children to the district school a year at a time, having passed her examination, and obtained the diploma of Bachelor of Letters, applied to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, of Montpelier, to be allowed to study medicine in that university, but was refused. She then appealed to the Minister of Public Instruction, and he proposed the following compromise: That she should be permitted to study medicine on condition that, when qualified to practice, she should confine her labors to the Arab women of Algiers, who have a great objection to male physicians. This was denied.

[Appleton's Guide.]

The French medicine schools refuse to admit ladies to study medicine. A lady, Mlle Rengguer, a native of Algiers, having passed her examination, and obtained the diploma of Bachelor of Letters, applied to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, of Montpelier, to be allowed to study medicine in that university, but was refused. She then appealed to the Minister of Public Instruction, and he proposed the following compromise: That she should be permitted to study medicine on condition that, when qualified to practice, she should confine her labors to the Arab women of Algiers, who have a great objection to male physicians. This was denied.

ONIONS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost specific. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.—[Genesee Farmer.]

Mankind should learn temperance from the moon; the fuller she gets the smaller her horns become.

A contemporary says, "The first Printers were Titans." There are a good many "tight-uns" among them still.

## Railways and their Progress.

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

During the progress of the late terrible war, a great deal was said, both in England and America, about the enormous resources of the North; but no one seems to have cared to enquire as to the secret of these resources. Our expansion of territory was no larger than that of the Southerners, and though our agriculture was more extended, yet its products were internationally no more important than those of the South. Our population was superior, but the South did not lose the battle for want of men. Where, then, lay the real strength of the North in that contest? There can be no difficulty in perceiving that it lay in the mining, manufacturing, and financial resources of the North. These rendered it possible for the national government to keep its armies well supplied and well paid, to maintain an immense navy, to make at home all that was needed for the war, and to do everything that the most powerful government on earth might find needful in time of war.

Our mining industry sustained our manufacturers; they in turn supplied the material of war, and multiplied the sources of prosperity whereby capital was accumulated to take up the national loans.

By this prosperity the agriculturist found a better home market for his crops, and thus the internal revenues were swelled to a sum never yet reached by customs duties.

It is worthy of note that the actual resources of the Southerners were found also in their industrial pursuits. The salt works, iron foundries, coal mines, iron mines, cotton and woolen factories of the South were more important to them than their fortified cities, and were defended with more tenacity.

When the "paterfamilias" settled in the United States, he would not be sorry if the old coat was sold at a low price.

Many years since an Englishman, Mr. Pendleton, came to lead his fair "frow" to America, purchased a broad coat, which he was married, and presented him with many sons, whom were eight sons, all of whom were married, youngest of the eight sons, their father married them at the same wedding-coat; and after the eldest son of the seven, or the grandson of the original coat, had led his blushing bride into marriage, the coat was sold at a low price.

We were told that the coat was sold at a low price, and that the graver "got" it for a low price.

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# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Agricultural Department.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.  
Farming Interests of Daviess County.

A brief sketch of the introduction of the grass system into Kentucky may not be uninteresting to the farmers of this county. More than a century ago, the descendants of Germans in Lancaster and Westchester counties in Pennsylvania located on the South branch and Shenandoah valley of the Potomac. They commenced the system of grass in their woodlands, and forty years ago these farms were held at \$200 per acre in consequence of the improved system of management and the narrow strip in the valleys. About seventy years ago the descendants of these Germans sent a colony to Kentucky, chiefly in Clarke and Bourbon Counties, consisting, among others, of the Humes, Goffs, Cunninghams, Hutchisons, Harrisons, & Rennicks, the latter establishing themselves on the Scioto, around Chillicothe, Ohio. I would delight to dwell here on the manner in which they made what was relatively "a wilderness blossom as a rose." The parks of England are to be compared with the Woodlands in the bluegrass region. I take as sample the career of Mr. Goff. He bought 50 acres, cut down all the timber in the tract, and cultivated it in corn. Crop he cut up on the field, manure it through the winter to a lot of profit on this operation him to buy fifty acres more, treated in the same manner, in the same way. The first after two crops were sown clover. His neighbors decried what he would do for firewood, but quietly remarked that he did what he did by adding to his land, thinning the forest on it, turning it into a woodland by the firewood and underlaying only the choice timber in blue grass, or as books call it green sward. It gave him a pasture in the less valuable than the farms which he did not neglect. He lived to an average of two sons two daughters each, and \$10,000 in real estate for twenty years in. The farm near to Frankfort was beautified by the timber trees which the sun to the fattening qualities of the farm and those of Clarke, of B. C. Johnson of Bourne, Hester, Lewis, Fayette and the like to be regarded of Kentucky.

graziers to February to ripe from it young without it may for food.

them of field does not of corn to grass, chiefly where it is than 75 bushels per acre proof of its content, when it is average crop per state scarcely reaching fortifying result from it and the neglect of manures. Admit the sun to blue grass will appear better to seed it to get an

in respect to the character of soil, which should be prepared—rainy, fanning cattle on corn or fed on both. To this gratifying climate and soil of Kentucky is so well suited that it has been adopted in the past and for an indefinite time, the best beef consumed in New York, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and the best beef can be obtained from the "Blue Grass Region," a region of country, which is well known to the Indians, who settled by the "long knapsack" and Southern tribes of Indians, a memorial for the mastery of the "Rocky Mountains."

tem of grass is eminently popular time from the scarcity of manure. Five hands will manage 500 acres in grass, while it would require fifteen, if cultivated in Corn, Cotton or Hemp. Will the farmers of Daviess County consult their own interests, abandoning exhausting crops and adopting a system which, with diminished labor, will yield them greater advantages? Or will they plow as their grandfathers plowed, and turn their backs upon the surprising improvements, in farming implements and in the treatment of the soil upon the grass system? Or will they not rather listen to the judicious and laconic counsel of Isaac Cunningham whom I visited in 1833, to gather knowledge from his life experience. Says he "My friend, belt close—don't spare your fire wood—grass is money."

C. S. TODD.

The Erie Railroad Company has negotiated in England a loan of \$4,500,000.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.  
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 12th, 1866.

This little city, as usual during the session of the Legislature, presents a lively appearance. A meeting of the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of discussing the Labor Question, constituted one of the features of the present week. Ten counties were not, we understand, represented. Speeches were made by R. W. Scott, Esq., Gen. Leslie Combs, and a gentleman from Ohio. The meeting was held in one of the Legislative halls, and much interest was manifested by those in attendance; although the number present was not as large as the importance of the subject should have attracted.

The following is the address delivered by President Bradford, as reported by the able correspondent of the Louisville Courier, together with a tabulation of each item of taxation and its valuation in this State:

Gentlemen: One of the greatest objects of our society is to harmonize all parties, and bring to bear every interest to advance Kentucky—to make her first in agriculture and mechanic arts, as she now is in stock and mineral resources.

There are themes of thrilling interest connected with the subject of American agriculture, but that on which my heart is fixed, and which it holds dear, is the power to conserve whatever is the most peaceful, salutary, and hopeful to our happy land.

I allude to its tendency to give regularity and healthfulness to the pulsations of the national heart, to quicken the tide of living sympathy and friendship, which should flow through every part of the body politic—to bind together in one great circle of life and love these kindred associations and States—tomake and keep them one in affection, in interest, in inheritance and in glorious destiny—a happy, prosperous, free and united people, whose example of liberty and just, of self-government and progress shall be the admiration of the world.

This noble Commonwealth, blessed as it is with a fertile soil and genial climate, and rich in all the natural resources that help to make nations prosperous and great, must not be permitted, without a struggle, to fall behind in the race of social progress and material development.

Following the history of our country, from its first discovery to the present day, it is seen that the early colonies from Great Britain and the continent of Europe have been enriched by a continual swelling tide of emigration.

The want, the great and pressing want of Kentucky to-day is LABOR—labor for her factories, labor for her farms, labor for her mines, labor for her forests, labor for her railroads, labor to supply new energy to her rapidly extending manufactures. An over-supply of labor is impossible, and the greater the number that are induced to come the better for those that are already here.

Never did the world witness a grander spectacle than this nation at the present moment—emerged from the fierce contest which proved her strength, and inviting as she does tens of millions of foreign labor to come and share her liberty and find safety in her protection, assuring them that her capacity is unbounded to employ and enrich them all.

President Johnson, in his Message to Congress, says: "Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry." Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious.

With the destruction of the monopoly of free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant.

The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than has yet been found in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated portions of Europe.

From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever been known.

The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that these regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

I think the introduction of white labor is destined to revolutionize the entire social status of this country.

Where formerly all things bore the quiet repose of patriarchal slavery there will soon be bustle and enterprise, and by a climate of unsurpassed salubrity; by a soil of most exuberant fertility; by mines and minerals of great variety and incalculable wealth; and by a geographical position of manufacturing and commercial advantages unequalled or unsurpassed by any other State.

Resolved, That for the speedy and full development of these vast and varied resources of prosperity and wealth, our Legislature is hereby respectfully requested to enact such legislation as shall invite into our State that capital and labor which shall be most reliable, industrious, intelligent and enterprising.

On motion of R. W. Scott, Esq., of Franklin, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention on the subject which this convention assembled to consider. The President appointed the following gentlemen a committee in obedience to the foregoing resolution, viz: R. W. Scott, Robert Mallory, J. R. Underwood, George Poincexter, Lawrence Young, Frank Wulford, and A. P. Grover.

The committee having returned through their chairman, Mr. Scott, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The great revolution which has swept over the United States has resulted in the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, it is proper, in the judgment of this meeting, that the existing fact should be (properly and officially) recognized by the civil authorities of the State, and such legislation should be speedily enacted as will be most conducive to the public welfare, regard being had to all the claims upon us as an honorable and Christian people in favor of an unfortunate race in our midst, which are in no wise responsible for the condition in which they are placed; therefore,

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the Legislature should enact such laws as will accord and secure to the recent slaves of Kentucky such rights of person and property as shall be in harmony with the general welfare, and compatible with the moral and intellectual character of the race as far as they shall be developed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the wish of many of the late owners to re-employ their late slaves in their former vocations and at as liberal wages as will be justified by all attending circumstances, and such a course is deemed highly commendable and consistent with the best interests of both parties, and is hereby cordially recommended for general adoption.

Resolved, That although the social and industrial condition of Kentucky may appear to us to be onerous and unjust, it is not in our character as Kentuckians to be overwhelmed by misfortunes nor appalled by difficulties, and that we will make the present crisis in our industrial pursuits the starting point in a new career of industry and energy, prosperity and renown.

Resolved, That in these noble purposes we are sustained not only by our own brave hearts and willing hands, but also by a climate of unsurpassed salubrity; by a soil of most exuberant fertility; by mines and minerals of great variety and incalculable wealth; and by a geographical position of manufacturing and commercial advantages unequalled or unsurpassed by any other State.

Resolved, That for the speedy and full development of these vast and varied resources of prosperity and wealth, our Legislature is hereby respectfully requested to enact such legislation as shall invite into our State that capital and labor which shall be most reliable, industrious, intelligent and enterprising.

On motion of R. W. Scott, Esq., of Franklin, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention on the subject which this convention assembled to consider.

Mr. Scott advocated the adoption of the preamble and resolutions by some very forcible and eloquent remarks.

On motion of Z. Ward, of Woodford, the preamble and resolutions of the convention were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.  
JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

A synopsis of the very able and interesting speech of R. W. Scott, Esq., will appear in the next issue of this paper. We learn that an application has been made to the Legislature for a charter for a company, the object of which is to

authorizing the appointment of agents to procure labor for Kentucky.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, having been adopted, we are called to supply such labor as will meet the various wants of our people; but more especially that class we represent, the mechanical and agricultural interests. Men of both political sentiments meet with our society, and have expressed their opinion that the subject of agriculture afforded common ground where all could meet.

What plans ought to be adopted your wisdom must devise. We must be up and doing. Now is the time to act. The assembled wisdom of the State is at our capitol. So then let us appeal.

VALUATION OF EACH ITEM OF TAXATION, VIZ:

17,778,145 acres of land, value.....	\$19,676,721
4,831,514 town lots, value.....	61,883,478
99,160 horses and mares, value.....	7,224,475
28,273 mules, value.....	4,176,248
32,933 jennies, value.....	167,528
4,280 carts, value.....	6,27,247
Value under equalization law.....	16,527,915
Value of pleasure carriages, broughams, buggies, stage coaches, gigs, omnibuses, and other vehicles for passengers.....	45,409,895
Value of gold, silver, and other articles.....	1,509,182
Value of watches and clocks.....	1,028,719
Value of gold and silver plate.....	503,303
Value of pianos.....	79,259
Total value above.....	\$359,717,161
White males over 21 years, are reported at.....	169,749
Slaves over 15 years old, at.....	63,655
Studs, jacks, and bulls (rates per sonnet), value.....	1,283
Taxes, Income, at.....	269,971
Children between 6 and 20 years old, at.....	515
Few whites that are blind.....	233
Few whites that are deaf and dumb.....	310
Number of dogs over 6 months old.....	587,847
Pounds of hemp.....	63,452,230
Tons of hay.....	2,597,230
Bushels of corn.....	138,473
Bushels of wheat.....	4,943,565
Bushels of barley.....	19,229
Tons of pigs.....	17,929
Tons of bacon.....	1,188
Tons of bar iron.....	2,104
Barrel of molasses.....	103,401
Free negroes.....	6,500
Sheep killed in 1865 (value \$20,770).....	8,138

Gen. Leslie Combs, having been called upon, addressed the convention in a brief, interesting, and instructive speech, giving our farmers many valuable suggestions convincing all that the General entertains a great appreciation of the inexhaustible and varied resources of our State, both agricultural and mineral.

Mr. Orff, of Ohio, who has been for years engaged in introducing emigration into various States, was introduced to the convention, and gave his views as to the importance of the subject under consideration, as well as the experience and success of other States in accomplishing what this State now needs.

On motion of R. W. Scott, Esq., of Franklin, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention on the subject which this convention assembled to consider. The President appointed the following gentlemen a committee in obedience to the foregoing resolution, viz: R. W. Scott, Robert Mallory, J. R. Underwood, George Poincexter, Lawrence Young, Frank Wulford, and A. P. Grover.

The committee having returned through their chairman, Mr. Scott, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The great revolution which has swept over the United States has resulted in the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, it is proper, in the judgment of this meeting, that the existing fact should be (properly and officially) recognized by the civil authorities of the State, and such legislation should be speedily enacted as will be most conducive to the public welfare, regard being had to all the claims upon us as an honorable and Christian people in favor of an unfortunate race in our midst, which are in no wise responsible for the condition in which they are placed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, appreciating the importance of the World's Fair, proposed to be held in the city of Paris, France, on the 1st of May, 1867, most cordially recommend to the President for appointment as one of the delegates from the United States to said fair, Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, Kentucky, a gentleman who, by his long devotion to agriculture and the various industrial interests of our country, is eminently qualified, in our opinion, to fill the position of the Society has been deprived of the library, cabinet of minerals, &c.

Resolved, That in the deliberative judgment of this meeting, the Legislature should enact such laws as will accord and secure to the recent slaves of Kentucky such rights of person and property as shall be in harmony with the general welfare, and compatible with the moral and intellectual character of the race as far as they shall be developed.

Resolved, That the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, appreciating the importance of the World's Fair, proposed to be held in the city of Paris, France, on the 1st of May, 1867, most cordially recommend to the President for appointment as one of the delegates from the United States to said fair, Colonel L. J. Bradford, of Bracken county, Kentucky, a gentleman who, by his long devotion to agriculture and the various industrial interests of our country, is eminently qualified, in our opinion, to fill the position of the Society has been deprived of the library, cabinet of minerals, &c.

Resolved, That this Board approve the action of the Agricultural Convention, held this day in this city, on the subject of labor and capital, and we recommend the Legislature to take such action, in a State capacity, as shall be deemed best calculated to accomplish the object.

Resolved, That this Board endorses the report of the President of the National Tobacco Fair in the city of Louisville, on the 6th and 7th of June, 1866.

On motion, it was

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promote the breeding of thoroughbred horses. The breeding establishments of Alexander and others are now probably among the largest in the world, but it is supposed that an establishment of the kind proposed, would facilitate the breeding of fine horses, and enable Kentucky to surpass the world in numbers, as she has already done in quality of superior horses. It is to be hoped that the charter will be granted.

It would be a work of supererogation to make mention of Legislative proceedings. It is enough to say that the present Assembly is a working one, and, in the main, is composed of some of the best brain material of the State. An interesting feature, and one that adds largely to the pleasure of a visit, is the organization known as the Assembly Ball Club. This club is composed of a number of the most agreeable and high-toned gentlemen of Frankfort; who at a great sacrifice of time and money have inaugurated a series of entertainments which are not surpassed by those of a similar character at the National Capital.</p

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

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## General Reading.

### The Value of Railroad Stocks.

As yet we have witnessed none of those injurious effects upon railroad securities which it was predicted, early in the war, would result from the competition of an enlarged issue of national bonds. Many claimed that as the issue of evidences of debt by the Government would largely increase the value of securities, there must be a resulting reduction in the value of stocks and bonds generally. But there seems to have been a misapprehension as to the limits of the demand. So long as sound securities pay a good rate of interest they are sure to be sought for; and the danger from an increase of such instruments are not so much that their value will depreciate as they will draw capital away from productive investments.

It has been the cardinal evil connected with the increase of the national debt that it has offered an inducement to withdraw capital from industrial or trading investments into a non-productive loan. In this way, but properly speaking in no other, has the creation of three thousand millions of national securities tended to depreciate the value of other securities; it has sunk a portion of the capital which was feeding the several interests represented by the various manufacturing, financial and transportation securities—a fact which can be readily confirmed by calling to mind the instances in which parties who formerly employed their capital in business, or lent it to others for that purpose, have, now, the same capital invested in government bonds, which they hold idle. This result was inevitable, for the government could only borrow the large amount it required by offering a rate of interest which would compete with the earnings of capital in productive employment. As, therefore, national securities have, in this way, created their own demand, there is no reason for apprehending that they will injuriously compete with railroad or other corporation securities. It is, however, not improbable that, when financial affairs have been so far restored to a sound condition as to lessen the risks of business, there may be a disposition to employ actively capital now invested in national bonds. Such a process would naturally result in producing a decline which, by sympathy, would depreciate the value of all other securities.

### ABSORBENT POWER OF COCOA-NUT SHELL CHARCOAL.

The property of absorbing large quantities of gases which is possessed by wood charcoal and other porous forms of carbon—a property which has received several valuable practical applications, and is probably susceptible of others—has hitherto been supposed to be presented in largest measure by the charcoal made from boxwood. Mr. John Hunter, however, has found that the absorbent power, for gases and vapors of charcoal made from the shell of the cocoa-nut, is between two and three times greater than that of boxwood charcoal. Cocoa-nut shell charcoal, after having all the air expelled from its pores by strong ignition in a nearly-closed vessel, will absorb, at about the temperature of boiling water, one hundred and fifty-five times its own bulk of the vapor of methylic alcohol.

### PASSAGE OF THE EARTH THROUGH THE TAIL OF A COMET.

Early in the month of June, 1861, M. Liais, the celebrated astronomer, wrote from Janeiro to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, to the effect that the observations which he had made of the great comet of that year, which had not as yet become visible in Europe, had convinced him that there was a great likelihood that the earth would come in contact with one of the tails of that body. M. Liais, who is now in Paris, attended the sitting of the Academy and submitted elaborate calculations, proving beyond question that on the 19th of June, 1861, the earth really did pass through one of the comet's tails. The moment of contact was twelve minutes past six A. M., Rio Janeiro time, and, according to the calculation of its dimensions made by M. Liais, the earth must have been wholly immersed in the tail for about four hours! This immersion in the tail of a comet had no perceptible influence upon the weather, a very remarkable fact, adding one more to the many reasons there were already for supposing that cometary matter is some million of times rarer than our atmosphere. Not the least curious consideration suggested by the phenomenon is, that it was one which had perhaps never occurred before—for, according to Arago, the chances against the contact of the earth with a comet are more than two hundred and fifty millions to one.—[Mechanics' Magazine.]

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has agreed to exempt from postal charges all statistical publications sent from other countries to the scientific societies of the empire, if transmitted through the Ministry of Public Instruction.

A COMPANY is talked of in Erie for the purpose of shipping oil direct to Europe, with a capital of \$3,000,000. Messrs. R. J. Pelton and C. M. Reed, Jr., are to leave for England soon to endeavor to make necessary arrangements at that end of therout.—[Nat. Pet. Times.]

TENNESSEE RAILWAYS.—The railroad legislation bill has passed the House and will pass the Senate relieves the Tennessee railroads from all troubles. The appropriation of State bonds for the relief of some eight different roads was as follows:

Memphis and Charleston	\$300,000
Burkeville and Clarksville	200,000
Nashville and W. W.	300,000
Knoxville and Kentucky	250,000
Winchester and Alabama	372,000
East Tennessee and Virginia	150,000
Mississippi and Tennessee	50,000
Total	\$1,922,000

BURKSVILLE, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, is said to be fast becoming a second Pitt-hole. Houses are going up with great rapidity, stores are being opened, and there is an universal ery for more room. Mechanics cannot be obtained for love nor money, and building materials are extremely scarce. Some parties are making fine profits by sending forward from Cincinnati portable frame houses.

against these disadvantages the fact that the steady decline in prices and the inevitable fall in wages will enable the roads to reduce their running expenses, while the natural expansion of commerce will increase the amount of produce seeking transportation. Certain roads will be subject to damaging competition from the Atlantic and Great Western road, when its arrangements are completed—a circumstance which alone might be considered unimportant, but when associated with the revival of river competition is of much practical consequence.

Upon the whole, these considerations appear to warrant the conclusion that, with energy and economy of management, many of the roads may permanently pay a good rate of interest upon their stock.—[N. Y. Financial Chronicle.]

### Notes on new Discoveries and new Applications of Science.

#### EXTRACTION OF VEGETABLE OILS BY MEANS OF VOLATILE HYDROCARBONS.

It is found that all the more common vegetable oils, including palm oil, olive oil, colza oil, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, and cotton-seed oil, may be extracted with great economy by means of some of the volatile hydrocarbons obtainable from petroleum, or by the distillation of coal, chisel, or bitumen. The hydrocarbons which answer best for this purpose are those which are volatile at a little above the boiling point of water. The seeds or fruits from which the oil is to be extracted, having first been crushed or ground in the usual way, are digested with the hydrocarbon in tightly-closed vessels. The hydrocarbon gradually dissolves out all the oil contained in the crushed seeds or fruits, and from the resulting solution of vegetable oil in mineral spirit the volatile solvent is driven off by evaporation. The solvent is of course condensed for use over again, and with careful management, the loss of hydrocarbon per operation is found to be exceedingly slight, while the yield of oil obtained in this way is from 40 to 50 per cent. greater than is obtainable by the ordinary method—that of mechanical pressure. By this process of digestion with a volatile mineral solvent, there could be obtained from the olives which are pressed every year in the neighborhood of Marseilles alone, not less than six millions of pounds more oil than is at present obtained from them.

#### ABSORBENT POWER OF COCOA-NUT SHELL CHARCOAL.

The property of absorbing large quantities of gases which is possessed by wood charcoal and other porous forms of carbon—a property which has received several valuable practical applications, and is probably susceptible of others—has hitherto been supposed to be presented in largest measure by the charcoal made from boxwood. Mr. John Hunter, however, has found that the absorbent power, for gases and vapors of charcoal made from the shell of the cocoa-nut, is between two and three times greater than that of boxwood charcoal. Cocoa-nut shell charcoal, after having all the air expelled from its pores by strong ignition in a nearly-closed vessel, will absorb, at about the temperature of boiling water, one hundred and fifty-five times its own bulk of the vapor of methylic alcohol.

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#### PASSAGE OF THE EARTH THROUGH THE TAIL OF A COMET.

It cannot, however, be said that because railroad stocks have passed more largely into the control of those connected with the management of the road, we must therefore apprehend a depreciation of their value. The fact of those in the management of the roads having acquired an enlarged interest in them naturally gives a guarantee that their affairs will be conducted with greater efficiency; while it must also be accepted as an emphatic expression of opinion in favor of the future value of this class of stocks, by those most competent to form a judgment. These references, however, must be subject to a certain reservation; for, in not a few instances, directors have acquired a large interest in their roads to enable them to promote schemes actually adverse to the interests of the company they represent. The fact that the Express Companies consist mostly of capitalists holding a controlling interest in trunk lines may serve as an illustration of the way in which a road is at times injured by those who hold a large proportion of its stock. While it would be rash to deny that the Expresses are a great public convenience, yet it cannot be disputed that their enormous annual profits prove that the railroad companies grant them needlessly liberal terms, and thereby virtually transfer to those organizations profits which might be obtained in behalf of railway stockholders. So long as this abuse of the power of directors is continued, railroad shares so affected must be deprived of a portion of their rightful value.

The most important consideration affecting the value of railroad securities is the prospect of their future earnings. The immense increase of earnings during the war was due chiefly to the closing of the Mississippi. The blockade of that important outlet for Western produce not only forced an increased amount of freights over the Eastern routes, but by removing competition enabled the roads to largely enhance their rates of transportation. This temporary monopoly has enabled most of the roads to pay dividends; and their stocks have advanced to a price justifiable only by the prospect of their having reached a permanent dividend-payingbasis. Many of the roads have reduced their debts, improved their roadway, increased their rolling stock and placed their works in a generally effective position, which are very material considerations in estimating the value of stocks. The question of chief importance is whether, in spite of these improvements, the reopening of the Mississippi route, when fully provided with steamers, will not remand many of the roads back into a non-dividend paying condition? The roads connecting with the East will inevitably suffer a diminution in the amount of their traffic; and the river competition will materially reduce the rates of freight. The result of this competition is already showing itself in a decline of the current earnings of the leading roads. At the same time it is necessary to set off

## Mississippi.

Mississippi lies between 31° 10' and 35° north latitude and between 88° 9' and 91° 40' west longitude from Greenwich; mean annual temperature varies from 60° to 70° Fahr.; area 47,164 square miles, of which, in 1860, 5,065,755 acres were in improved farms, and 10,773,927 unimproved farms, valued together at \$100,760,367, and the value of the farm implements and machinery was \$8,826,512. The surface has a general slope in a direction south and southwestern. The portion of the State bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and extending for 100 miles inland, is a sandy country, with but slight elevations, originally covered with pines. The region north of the Yazoo River, and between it and the Mississippi, is a large tract of alluvial land, of great fertility, subject at times to inundation. The other portions of the State is a slightly elevated table-land, traversed by ridges of moderate elevation, some of which terminate at the Mississippi in what are termed bluffs. The only rivers of note are the Pascagoula and Pearl, flowing into the Mississippi Sound; and the Big Black and the Yazoo, running into the Mississippi River, which flows along the entire western border of the State. The surface is well drained by many smaller streams, of which the above-mentioned rivers are the recipient of their waters. It has coast-line of about 70 miles; a series of low sandy islands, of about ten miles, extend the entire line, the most noted of which are Ship, Horn and Cat islands, between which and the shore lies the body of water called Mississippi Sound. The population of the State in 1860 was 791,305, of which 33,901 were whites, 773 free colored, and 436,631 were slaves. The following table shows the white, free colored, slave, and aggregate population of each county; and also the number of bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each, produced:

Mississippi produces the largest amount of cotton of any other of the States of the Union; in 1860 it amounted to 1,202,507 bales of ginned cotton, of 400 pounds each. The grain crops of 1860 consisted of wheat, 587,925 bushels produced; rye, 39,474; Indian corn, 23,057,682; oats, 211,235; barley, 1,875; buckwheat, 1,639; and rice, 809,082 pounds; and there were produced of peas and beans, 1,954,666 bushels; Irish potatoes, 414,320; sweet potatoes, 4,563,873; tobacco, 159,141 pounds; wool, 667,959; and there were made, at the same period, 7,262 gallons of wine, butter, 5,006,610 pounds; cheese, 4,427; sugar, 506 hogheads, of 1,000 lbs. each; 10,016 gallons of molasses, and 1,427 of sorghum molasses. Home-made manufactures were valued at \$1,382,144. The live-stock in 1860 consisted of 117,571 horses, 110,723 asses and mules, 207,636 milch cows, 105,603 working oxen, and other cattle 416,660; sheep, 352,632; and swine, 1,532,765;—valued in the aggregate, at \$41,891,692. Value of animals slaughtered, \$7,809,158.

There were, in 1860, 976 establishments of industry, with a capital invested in real and personal estate in the business of \$4,354,942; the value of raw material consumed was valued at \$3,146,636; hands employed, 4,572 males and 203 females, producing articles valued at \$6,590,687.

The internal improvements consist of several extensive lines of railroads, which, in 1860, amounted to the aggregate to 871 miles, the cost of construction of which amounted to \$4,020,000.

There is no uniform common-school system in this State; each township has a school fund arising from the lease of lands granted for common-school purposes by Congress, every sixteenth section having been so donated. The school section in some townships are worth many thousand dollars, and in others only a few hundred. In all the larger towns public schools have been established, and there are many flourishing high-schools.

A PNEUMATIC DISPATCH IN BERLIN.—A pneumatic communication has just been set up between the Bourse and the central telegraph office at Berlin. Between the two there have been placed two parallel iron pipes, 2,855 feet in length and 3½ inches in diameter. By one of them telegraphic despatches deposited at the Bourse are carried to the central office, and by the other the reverse takes place in the space of from one minute to a minute and a half.

THE POTTER'S WHEEL.—In the archaeological investigations in France, remains have been found of pottery so uneven and rude as to show clearly that it was made by hand without the aid of the potter's wheel; but in Egyptian tombs, which were built more than 2,000 years before the Christian era, there are paintings representing men at work with this ancient implement.

LEADEN PIPES were used by Archimedes to distribute water by engines in the large ship built for Hiero. The first improvement on the ancient mode of making leaden pipes was matured in England in 1539. It consisted in casting them complete in short lengths, in molds placed in a perpendicular position. After a number were cast, they were united in a separate mould by pouring hot metal over the ends until they ran together.

IN 1678 engines were constructed by Hautefeuille and Huyghens, which derived their motion from the explosion of small charges of gunpowder within their cylinders. In the same year Hautefeuille proposed the alternate evolution and condensation of the vapor of alcohol in such a manner that none should be wasted.

AN object in motion will appear to be at rest when its motion in a second is its distance as 1 is to 1,400.

SIPHONS were used in Egypt at least as early as 1450 B. C.

IT was not until the sixteenth century that the present mode of coating the backs of mirrors with quicksilver and tinfoil was introduced.

VINEGAR-EELS live in water that has sugar in it, and in saccharine fruits and roots. In water with 5 per cent. of sugar they increase in great numbers; and their increase becomes more rapid until the water holds 40 per cent. of sugar. When it holds 50 per cent. they perish. They are found only in vinegar made from fruit. They live in fruit that has faded, and in roots; and they have powers of locomotion through earth, and live in it for some time.

## Abstract of Patent Claims.

Recently issued from the U. S. Patent Office.

LANTERN.—William Burns, Chicago, Ill.—I claim holding the globe of a lantern in place by means of a spring or springs, substantially as herein specified and described.

MATERIAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER-PULP.—Anthony de Gorgona, New York City.—I claim as a new article of manufacture a pulp suitable for the manufacture of paper obtained from the fibre of the bark of the "Pourertia Plataniifolia," of Humboldt (a tropical tree of the natural order of the "Malvaceae"), whether used alone or in connection with other fibrous substances in the manufacture of paper, substantially as above described.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER-PULP.—John W. Dixon, Philadelphia, Pa.—I claim the process of treating wood, straw, cane, and other analogous vegetable substances, by highly heated water under pressure of 125 pounds and upwards, substantially as herein set forth.

METHOD OF CONVERTING RECTILINEAR INTO ROTARY MOTION.—James B. Eads, St. Louis Mo.—I claim the conversion of a rectilinear motion into a rotary one, by the use of nuts, screw shaft and pawls or stops, substantially as described.

INSTRUMENT FOR DRAWING RAILROAD SPIKES.—Joshua Ells, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ante-dated Dec. 26, 1865.—I claim the employment and use of a lever or crowbar having a bifurcated claw of curved form, in connection with a hook, or pair of hooks, for supporting a fulcrum, and so constructed as that the hooks will catch over the rail and prevent the fulcrum of the lever or bar from slipping away during the operation of drawing the spikes.

APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING GOLD AND SILVER FROM QUARTZ, ETC.—Willard Monroe Fuller, Chicago, Ill.—I claim, 1st. The method herein described of introducing in a diffused condition powdered auriferous or argentiferous ores under a column of mercury or melted lead so that the individual particles of gold or silver on rising through the mass of mercury or lead necessarily come in contact and infallibly form an amalgam or alloy therewith, substantially as set forth.

3d. An apparatus or machine for extracting gold or silver from auriferous or argentiferous ores, the same consisting of the following elements in combination:—first, a close amalgamating or alloying vessels described; second, a hopper and shoot or tube discharging the ore at the bottom of the said vessel, as described; third, a device or machinery for exhausting the air in said vessel, substantially as herein set forth.

4th. The employment in combination with the amalgamating or alloying vessel, as described, of an expanding or trumpet-shaped shoot or tube for conveying the powdered ore to near the bottom of said vessel in a diffused state, substantially as herein set forth,

WOOD-BENDING.—Willis Griffiths, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I claim the method of preparing bevelled ship timber for bending to forms required, by sawing bevelled slabs or boards from the side of the timber, but not entirely severing the same therefrom, substantially as shown and described.

Egg-beaters.—Francis L. King, Worcester, Mass.—I claim as my invention the application and use of the flattened and sharp-edged elasticized wire, for the purpose of beating up eggs, or cutting up eggs, as specified.

MANUFACTURE OF SAND-PAPER.—J. Palmer, Cleveland, Ohio.—I claim sand, and emery paper saturated with boiled linseed oil or other quick-drying fatty substance, as a new article of manufacture.

SHEEP-RACK.—Henry Seeveres, Perry Township, Ohio.—I claim the sliding rack and the grain trough, so hinged and arranged as to allow the sheep to feed upon either grain or hay and stand upon the same ground without having trough or rack at any time to interfere with each other; and so easily to be moved to one side when the box is to be filled with hay.

MACHINE FOR FULLING AND FINISHING FELT CLOTH.—Milton D. Whipple, Cambridge, Mass.—I claim, 1st, The mode of fulling or contracting felted cloth by raising, depressing, or bending the fabric while it is held in a slack or loose condition, this effect being produced by means of fluted rollers and a beater or their equivalents.

2d, A series of pairs of rollers in which the surface velocity of each pair that receives the cloth is less than that of the pair which delivers it, substantially as specified.

3d, In combination with two or more pairs of rollers and a heater, arranged as herein described, I claim the attached wash-box and the drying apparatus, substantially as herein described and for the purpose specified.

The effluvia which escapes from sewers, in the very attempt to ventilate them, are of a very pernicious character, and have often been productive of mischievous effects. M. Robinet, a French chemist, has devised a very effective means of freeing the sewers from them. For this purpose, he proposes that the

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Industrial & Commercial Gazette

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

### Synopsis of Art and Science.

RY PROF. C. W. WRIGHT.

Assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:  
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.  
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.  
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.  
ISAAC SHELDY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - - JAN. 20, 1865.

W. Scott Glore is the principal Agent for this paper. The trade supplied and subscriptions received through him.

**WANTED.**—Two or three boys to sell the Industrial and Commercial Gazette. Apply at our editorial rooms, corner main and Bullitt.

### Manufacturing in the South and West.

Among the objections urged against the practicability of manufacturing in the South and West, it is said that "countries prolific in raw materials seldom attain eminence in manufacturing." In view of the fact that sugar has been most successfully manufactured in the cane-fields, wine in the vineyards, lumber and rosin and turpentine and tar in piney woods, and the various fabrics in laboratories contiguous to the mineral deposits of ore; the objection can only be considered as overwhelming.

The whole question resolves itself into one simple problem: Is it more economical to pay transportation on the raw material thousands of miles from the general and prolific soils of the South and West, to the manufacturer, than to the bleak inhospitable hills of New England?

It may be considered as overwhelming that the manufacturer should pay transportation other than the cost of bread to feed him while he must then pay transportation for secured wares thousands of miles from the consumer, than to transport its manufactured product, to the locality where his market is needed? If so, then the manufacturer by all means have gone to the West, to the manufacturer.

Corks have, as a general thing, been cut by hand. Recently a company has been organized in Massachusetts for the purpose of manufacturing these useful articles by a newly invented machine, which turns them out with wonderful rapidity, and of fine finish. Cork is the bark of a tree, and is composed of cells, which are permeated by wax.

Much of what is sold for creosote is carbolic acid. Carbolic acid has, generally, the same odor, and a general appearance of creosote, and possesses the same antiseptic properties. When wood is imbued with carbolic acid it resists decay. It is generally obtained from coal-oil.

Streets were first lighted with gas in the latter part of the year 1812, and the first house was illuminated by it about 1795.

Steel contains more carbon than wrought iron, but not as large a portion as cast iron.

The fact that steel is hardened by sudden cooling has never been explained.

Several layers of well sized wall-paper, when properly placed upon a floor, and varnished, make a good substitute for oil-cloth, and are quite as durable as much of the oil-cloth offered for sale.

A machine which will enable a baby to walk before it can stand alone, has been patented recently.

Not less than nine patents were issued inventions, relating to oil business, during the week ending January 2d.

Wrought-iron gas mains are preferred in France to those constructed of cast-iron. The latter are generally employed in the United States.

Iron Pyrites, or fool's gold is as hard as quartz, and will scratch glass. It is exceedingly brittle, and, when struck by a hammer, is reduced to powder.

Silver and gold, for which it is frequently mistaken, are malleable, and make no impressions upon glass. Acids have but little effect upon pyrites, and cannot be relied on as tests. Mica, which is frequently found in rock, in shining particles, and is sometimes mistaken for the precious metals, can be recognized by the fact that it is laminated, and can be split into any number of layers.

Many limestone strata of great thickness, in certain localities, are composed almost entirely of shells not larger than the head of a pin.

There is a stratum of black flint in the Mammoth Cave, out of which the Indians manufactured arrow-points.

Chalk is the disintegrated remains of small shell-fish. It is not pure carbonate of lime, but contains a small proportion of silex, which, like chalk, has formed the skeletons of small animals.

We understand that the Masonic Savings Bank, which institution has a liberal charter, will in a few days go into operation with A. G. Hodges as President, and J. S. McCorkle as cashier. The bank will be located on the North side of Main between Fourth and Fifth streets.

We notice that the admirable articles written for this paper by Prof. Wright are being extensively copied by our exchanges—sometimes with credit, and sometimes without.

Very little activity was manifested in the lumber business of our city during the past week. The demand has been principally for home use.

### The Gold Tide.

Soon after the late war broke out, the shipments of Gold from California to the Atlantic seaports dropped from about thirty-five millions annually to about twelve millions. All the rest was sent to foreign countries, or brought East by other conveyances, so as to escape capture by rebel privateers. The tide has again turned, for we see by a recent table of shipments, that \$20,564,895 have been sent by the California steamers, to New York, within the present year. The whole amount sent forward from San Francisco to the Eastern States from January 1, 1854, to December 20, 1864, is \$377,080,719. Of course this is not the whole product for the time specified. Much of the gold is sent to foreign countries to pay for merchandise and to settle exchanges, and a vast deal more is sent East by other modes than regular shipment by the steamers. In a recent work, published at San Francisco, the whole gold product of the Pacific country since 1849, is set down at \$750,000,000!

At a meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, held at the Capitol Hotel at Frankfort on Thursday the 11th inst., among other resolutions adopted was the following:

*Resolved,* That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the *Commercial and Industrial Gazette*, and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

[Signed.] L. G. BRADFORD, Pres't.

JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

We tender our best thanks to the Members of the Board for the high compliment they have paid us, and shall spare no pains to deserve it. We trust we shall not only meet the approbation of our agricultural friends, but their co-operation. Our columns are always open to them, and if they will unite with us in the effort we are making to disseminate practical information upon the great industrial interests of the country, the success of our undertaking will be assured.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CITY.—The trustees of the various city school districts have made their report to Oliver Lucas, Esq., Commissioner for Jefferson county. They report twenty-two thousand three hundred white persons in the city within the required school ages. Of this number only 7,000 are in attendance upon the public schools.

This paper has now, we think, the largest circulation among Southern merchants of any paper in Louisville or the South-west.

It goes to almost every county in every Southern State.

It is the very paper in which manufacturers, wholesale dealers, and hotel keepers should advertise.

Our friends who are so generally

working to extend our list, must not feel

slighted if we do not acknowledge by

letter, all their favors; for it is utterly

impossible to do so, with the number we

are now daily receiving. Letters need

attention shall be attended to with

as little delay as possible.

The ground was broken on Thurs-

day last for the site of the new and com-

modious depot to be erected by the

Louisville and Frankfort railroad com-

pany, at the head of Jefferson street.

We understand that the work will be

vigorously prosecuted to an early com-

pletion.

The eminent tragedienne, Em-

ma Waller, has been playing during the

past week at the Louisville theatre to

large and delighted audiences. Mrs.

Waller is a good actress and eminently

deserves the reputation she has won.

We notice that the new boxes for

the reception of letters have been at-

tached to the lamp posts and houses

throughout the various portions of the

city. The plan has been found to work

well in the Eastern cities.

The improved appearance of our

paper this week is owing chiefly to the

absence of our principal editor, who is

unavoidably detained in Frankfort.

Ah!

We take no notice whatever of

anonymous communications. Parties

who wish us to use information they

communicate, must send us their names

not for publication, but for our own

protection, and as a voucher for good

faith.

Col. L. J. Bradford, of Bracken,

the able, President of the State Agricul-

tural Society, is arranging for the largest

tobacco fair ever held in the State. It is

to occur in this city next May.

An energetic and capable man is

wanted to take editorial charge of a

country newspaper in one of the most

promising regions of Kentucky. En-

quire at this office.

The Nashville papers speak in

high complimentary terms of the effi-

cient management of the Louisville and

Nashville Railroad since Mr. Albert

Fink assumed the superintendence of it.

### Our New Advertisers.

KIRBY REAPER AND MOWER.—The attention of our agricultural readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs Brink and Ransom, agents for the sale of the justly celebrated Kirby Reaping and Mowing Machines. The great want of the South at present is labor, and this want may, in great part, be supplied by the employment of labor-saving machinery, and one of these machines will effect more in a day than a field full of free negroes. Messrs Brink and Ransom will take pleasure in furnishing parties who may desire to investigate the relative merits of the different machines offered, such information as will enable them to judge for themselves. Call and see them at No. 36, Second Street.

The Glasgow Times is one of the best country papers in Kentucky, and we are pleased to learn that it has a fine circulation throughout the whole Green River country. We observe that several of our business houses advertise in the Times; among whom are Moss & Trigg, Stockton & Co., (U. S. Hotel,) Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Piatt & Allen, E. Klauber & Co., J. D. Bondurant, & Co., Heeter & Chaudoin, and Otter, Hackett & Co.

INGALLS & CO.—We take pleasure in calling special attention to the advertisement of this enterprising boot and shoe house in another column. They are prompt and reliable gentlemen. Their stock is large and carefully selected, and they are willing to compare prices with any house in the South-west. Give them a call at No. 165 West Main St.

J. D. BONDURANT & Co.—See new advertisement of J. D. Bondurant & Co., Main Street, between Third and Fourth. This house is too well and favorably known to need any more than a reminder that they are still at their old stand. Their old customers will find them, and new ones will loose nothing by giving them a call.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.—The attention of buyers is directed to the advertisement of this well known and popular house. They are energetic and enterprising gentlemen, and their stock excelled by none in the West. Give them a call at No. 218, West Main street, Louisville Hotel block.

Thanks to Mr. Sam. Gill, Superintendent of the Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, and to Mr. Albert Fink, Superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, for courtesies toward this office.

Messrs. Kahn & Wolf have removed temporarily to store No. 157 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

STAMPS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.—We find in an exchange the following reported decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

In the case of a subscription list, where the heading involves a promise to pay the sum annexed, the party signing is liable to the stamp duty required on promissory notes, unless he pays the sum annexed to his name at the time of signature, in which case the signing of his name should be regarded as a mere part of a memorandum.

Where the heading of a list involves a condition on which the subscribers will pay the sums annexed to their names, then each signature is held to create an agreement, subject to a duty of five cents.

This decision applies to those who subscribe for books sold by canvassers, and to subscriptions for charitable purposes.

### Weights and Measures.

The following table of legal weights and measures presents considerable interest, as they are regulated by statute in Kentucky, and by custom in Louisville:

Articles, Bush.

Apples, dried.....

Barley.....

Beans, white.....

Beans, castor.....

Buckwheat.....

Coal, stone.....

Corn, shelled.....

Cornmeal.....

Hair, plastering.....

Lime, unslacked.....

Malt, barley.....

Mates.....

Onions.....

Peaches, dried.....

Potatoes, Irish.....

Potatoes, sweet.....

Powder.....

Rye.....

Seed, bluegrass.....

Seed, clover.....

Seed, fay.....

Seed, timothy.....

Feed, Hungarian.....

Salt, coarse.....

Salt, fine.....

Sand.....

Turpines.....

Wheat.....

lb.

26

40

48

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

## Commercial Department.

**HANDSOME TOBACCO SALES.**—Messrs Spratt and Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, sold a hogshead of new cutting leaf, grown by J. W. Young, of Owen county, Ky., on the 17th inst., at \$42 per 100 pounds; and on the 18th they sold two hogsheads of new cutting leaf grown, by John W. Thomas, also of Owen county, Ky., one at \$37 and the other at \$50 per 100 pounds.

The total number of hogs killed and packed here and vicinity this season to date, is estimated at ninety one thousand five hundred (91,500), while that of last season is only estimated at fifty thousand, (50,000). Showing an increase of forty-one thousand five hundred, (41,500), over last season.

### Louisville Markets—Review of the Past Week.

At the date of our last issue the downward tendency of gold which had marked the previous week had been arrested and our bankers were paying 136 and selling at 138. Since then the market has steadily advanced, though it has not yet reached the figures prevailing a fortnight back. Apprehensions of a foreign loan are slowly subsiding, in view of the tremendous influences being brought to bear upon the Government, in opposition to it. We quote gold at 139.

**COTTON** has been held a little less firmly, though without quotable change in prices, the impression beginning to prevail that the stock in the South is considerably larger than earlier estimates figured it. We quote middling at 44@46 cents.

Hogs were somewhat scarcer and higher towards the middle of the week, and considerable sales were effected at \$9 50 to \$9 75 per gross.

**FLOUR**—The market has been more animated, but prices have undergone no quotable change. Considerable sales for Southern account have been effected at last weeks quotations.

**WHEAT** continues dull and quotations remain at last weeks figures.

**CORN** is in demand with light stocks in the market. We quote it at 65 and 60 cents on arrival, and 85 and 88 cents in store.

**GROCERIES.**—A fair business has been done by jobbers last week's quotations.

**PROVISIONS.**—The market has been active, and prices firmly maintained. We quote mess pork at \$30; prime mess at \$27; hams 24@25; clear sides 20c; shoulders 15@16; dried beef 20@21c; green hams 18c; bulk sides 17@18c; bulk shoulders 13@14c; green shoulders 10@10c.

**WHISKEY** has fully maintained the advance of last week, and the demand has been unusually active. We quote raw at \$2 25@28; and old at 2 15@25.

**TOBACCO** remains steady at last week's quotations, with an advancing tendency. Sales of the week foot up as follows:

Pickett warehouse	47	1
Ninth street warehouse	9	2
Boone warehouse	27	1
Louisville warehouse	20	5
	133	14
Total	733	

We quote—

Light	Heavy
Good	\$5.50@6.00
Good	\$5.50@7.75
Com leaf	\$8.00@12.00
Med'm	\$13.00@16.00
Good	\$18.00@22.00
Fine	\$20.00@30.00
Selections	\$25.00@40.00
	\$28@32

**DRY GOODS.**—A fair business has been done at last week's quotations,—no quotable variations in prices has occurred.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—The market is more active, but without variation in prices.

**NATIONAL BANKS IN KENTUCKY.**—We append a list of the national banks established in Kentucky with the location and capital of each:

First National, of Louisville	\$300,000
Planters' National of Louisville	300,000
Second National, of Louisville	200,000
City National, of Louisville	200,000
City National, of Lexington	200,000
First National, of Covington	400,000
National Bank of Lancaster	100,000
Farmers' National of Richmond	150,000
National Bank of Stanford	100,000
Clark County, of Winchester	50,000

Number of banks, 11—Capital \$2,205,600

### Report of the Louisville Market.

For the Week Ending Friday, Jan. 12th, 1866.

[Compiled from the most authentic sources for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 13th.

**Flour.**—The market is without animation. We quote superfine at \$7@7.50; plain extra, \$8.50@9; extra family \$10.50@10.75; Pearl, \$7.50@8.75; H. Clay and similar brands \$9.50@9.75; Woodlawn \$11@12.50; fancy brands \$11.25@12; Broadway Mills XX at \$7.50; XXX \$8.75; Anchor \$10.50. Buckwheat at \$7.50

**Wheat.**—The market is flat. We quote new crop at \$1.35@1.75; old white wheat, prime article, at \$2.15@2.25; old red at \$1.80@2.00.

**Corn.**—We quote at \$5@6 on arrival, and at \$5@8 from store, including bags, and 80c in the ear.

**Cotton.**—We quote apples at \$5@8, according to quality; dried apples at 9@11c; dried peaches, halves 15@17c; quarters 13@15c; pears 22@28c; beans \$2@2.25; onions \$2.75@3.00; prunes \$3.00@3.75, according to quality; bbl; ginseng 78@82c; beeswax 42c; eggs 30@35@30; choices 31@34c; cranberries \$12@20@25, according to quality.

**Groceries.**—We quote New Orleans sugar at 14@15c@16c by the hhd; crushed sugar 15@16c@17c; granulated sugar 10@12c; powdered sugar 10@12c@13c; Cuba sugar at 13@14@15c@16c; Porto Rico sugar 15@16c@17c.

**Hops.**—In this market there were about 800 lbs offering. Holders were asking \$3.00 gross, which was above the views of buyers, and we heard of no sales. We quote the price as ranging from \$3.00@3.25 gross, and \$11@12 net.

**Provisions.**—We note sales to day of 200 lbs mess pork at \$29.50; 25 lbs do at \$30; 25 hams Stagg hams at \$25; 10,000 M. & A. sugar cured hams at 21@22c; 50 turkeys kettle rendered lard at 18c; 50 kegs do at 20c; 6,000 lbs

buck meat viz: shoulders and clear sides 17@18c; hams at 18@19c.

**Cotton.**—We note sales to day of 10 bales low middling cotton dull at 9@11c for middling.

**Whisky.**—Is in fair request. We quote raw at \$2.25; rectified \$2.15@2.28; new copper \$2.40@2.50; old copper \$2.40@7; new Bourbon, 50c; old Bourbon \$3.50@10; Trimble county whisky \$2.75; rye whisky \$2.80@3.50.

**Tobacco.**—The breaks to day amounted to 116 hds, including 4c factory trash, at \$4.15@4.60, with rejections of bids on 7 hds, viz:

Sales Rejec'tns.

Pickett warehouse.....48 1

Ninth-st. warehouse.....30 4

Boone warehouse.....16 1

Louisville.....22 1

— — — — —

116 7

The market was buoyant and prices of common and good lugs and medium leaf advanced fully 50c to 100s.

MONDAY, Jan. 15th.

**Flour.**—We quote superfine at \$7@7.50; plain extra \$8.50@9; extra family \$10@10.75; Pearl \$7.50@8.75; H. Clay and similar brands \$9.50@9.75; Woodlawn \$11@12.50; fancy brands \$11.25@12; Broadway Mills XX at \$7.50; XXX \$8.75; Anchor \$10.50. Buckwheat at \$7.50

**Wheat.**—We quote new crop at \$1@1.25; old white wheat, prime article at \$1.80@2.00.

**Corn.**—We quote it at \$5@6 on arrival, and at \$5@8 from store, including bags, and 80c in the ear.

**Groceries.**—We quote New Orleans sugar at 14@15c@16c by the hhd; crushed sugar 15@16c@17c; granulated sugar 10@12c; powdered sugar 10@12c@13c; Cuba sugar at 13@14@15c@16c; Porto Rico sugar at 15@16c@17c.

**Hops.**—The market is inactive, with about 500 head offering at \$1.50 gross. Dealers are paying from \$10@12.

**Provisions.**—We quote lard at 17@18c for No. 1, to kettle rendered in tapers, and at 20@22c in kegs. Mess pork \$30; prime mess \$27; hams 24@25; clear side is tapers, at 20c shoulders 15@16c.

**Cotton.**—The market is without excitement, and transactions are limited. We note sales to day of 4 bales of Kentucky cotton at 43c. Dispatches from New York to-day quote middling firm at 6c.

**Whisky.**—We quote raw at \$2.25; rectified \$2.15@2.28; new copper \$2.40@2.50; old copper \$2.40@7; new Bourbon, \$3.50@10; Trimble county whisky \$2.75; rye whisky \$2.80@3.50.

**Tobacco.**—The breaks to day amounted to 116 hds, including 4c factory trash, at \$4.15@4.60, with rejections of bids on 7 hds, viz:

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TUESDAY, Jan. 16th.

**Flour.**—We quote superfine at \$7@7.50; plain extra \$8.50@9; extra family \$10@10.75; Pearl \$7.50@8.75; H. Clay and similar brands \$9.50@9.75; Woodlawn \$11@12.50; fancy brands \$11.25@12; Broadway Mills XX at \$7.50; XXX \$8.75; Anchor \$10.50.

**Corn.**—We quote it at \$5@6 on arrival, and at \$5@8 from store, including bags, and 80c in the ear.

**Groceries.**—We quote New Orleans sugar at 14@15c@16c by the hhd; crushed sugar 15@16c@17c; granulated sugar 10@12c; powdered sugar 10@12c@13c; Cuba sugar at 13@14@15c@16c; Porto Rico sugar at 15@16c@17c; yellow do inferior to choice, 15@16c@18c; extra C. sugar 19@20c offers sugar 15@16c@18c; Coffee, fair, 20@22c; prime, 30@32c@33c; choices, 31@34c; Laguaya 32@33c Java 45@50c; N. O. molasses at \$1@1.10; Eastern syrup \$8@1.35; and \$1.00@1.70.

**Hops.**—The market is more active, though it has not yet reached the figures prevailing a fortnight back. Apprehensions of a foreign loan are slowly subsiding, in view of the tremendous influences being brought to bear upon the Government, in opposition to it. We quote gold at 139.

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	133	14
Total	733	

Notwithstanding the sales were small, the advance of Saturday was well sustained.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16th.

## Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES.

PRES. H. TAPP.

JONES & TAPP,  
WHOLESALE  
CLOTHIERS,  
NO. 200,  
MAIN STREET,  
Louisville, Ky.

SCOTT, DAVIDSON  
& CO.,  
Manufacturers

AND JOBBERS

OF  
FINE  
CLOTHING

AND  
THING GOODS,  
Main Sts.,  
Ky.

Wark, N. J.

Stairs, KY.

Silks,

Feathers,

GOODS, LACES,

Connets, Trimmings,

Head Netts, and

GOODS.

ers and Merchants

OF THE SOUTH,

Franklin, New York.

Genessee St., Syracuse.

LINERY GOODS!

WHOLESALE.

ANNON & BYERS,

MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

JOBBERS OF

MILLINERY

AND

DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly supplied with very novel in their line, as it appears in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25-45

## Millinery.

**BIG****REDUCTION!**

WHOLESALE

Millinery Goods,  
**CLOAKS,**  
AND  
**FANCY GOODS**

**I**

Until January 1st, we will continue to sell our stock of Goods as cheap as any house in the trade, and from the bottom of any bill of \$2,000 we will

Deduct 20 per cent.

**T**

From any bill of \$1,000, we will  
Deduct 10 per cent.

From any bill of \$500, we will

Deduct 5 per cent.

**I**

And from any bill averaging more or less than either of the above amounts, we will make a

Corresponding Discount.

**S**

The majority of all our stock is STAPLE, FRESH, EXCELLENT VALUE, desirable for any season of the year, and

A Good Investment

For any one wishing to make good use of their surplus capital.

**&**

We have an excellent variety of Cloaks of the Latest Designs,

From the cheapest material to the richest velvet. They are all of our own manufacture, and are as good value as can be found anywhere.

**C**

Our stock of

RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, HEAD-NETS, CLOAK-ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And many other varieties were all BOUGHT FOR THIS MARKET, and the purchases of those who examine them are the best evidence of their style and value. One principle reason why we offer these extra inducements, is that we are going to move to another store next month, but the other, and greatest reason, is that we NEED THE MONEY.

**I**

We advised our customers on the 10th last, that we had receipts made out in full of their accounts with us, and requested them to send to us for them—just as we expected, they have faithfully commended doing so, and from the present appearance of things, we have every reason to hope that they will all be sent for during the present month, and our treasury well replenished for the Spring trade.

OTIS &amp; CO.

P.S.—Any one sending us orders will have the same benefits as the making their own selections. Namely, having their order filled at the lowest market rates, and if their bill amounts to \$2,000, they will be entitled to a discount of four hundred dollars (\$400). If their bill amounts to \$1,000, they will be entitled to a discount of one hundred dollars (\$100), and a greater or lesser discount for a larger or smaller order.

OTIS &amp; CO.

Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly supplied with very novel in their line, as it appears in that market.

They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what they do not have in their own stock.

Louisville, Nov. 25-45

## Fancy Goods and Notions

**R. BROWN & Co.**  
IMPORTERS  
AND  
Wholesale Dealers  
IN

Hosiery,  
Gloves,  
Laces,

EMBROIDERIES

AND

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 199 MAIN Street,

(OLD NO. 528,) Between Fifth and Sixth,

(UP STAIRS.)

W. M. HAYNES. W. G. NEEL. D. T. MCAMPBELL.

**HAYNES, NEEL & CO.**

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HOSIERY!**

GLOVES,

NOTIONS,

FANCY GOODS,

&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

Dec 16-17

H. R. HAYS. R. E. CROSS. S. H. BOLES.

**HAYS, CROSS & CO.,**

Successors to PORTER & FAIRFAX,

Wholesale Dealers in & Importers of

**Notions,**

Hosiery,

Gloves,

FANCY GOODS,

&c. &c.

No. 190 MAIN STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**H. S. BUCKNER,**

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,**

FANCY HARDWARE,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts,

&c., &c.

New No. 182 Main Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 30-1

**Agricultural.**

**BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,**

SUCCESSORS TO

J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

**BRINLY'S PATENT**

**PLOWS,**

CULTIVATORS & IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER

AND WRINGER,

GOODRICH'S PATENT SOR-

GHUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's Kentucky

**STOCK BELLS,**

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Farm Implements, &c.

Agents for Louis' Oil Stone Works, Forsyth's

Scales, Warehouse Trucks, &c., Huron Grind-

stones, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof

Safes, Cowing's Pumps, the Eichamond Straw

and Feeder Cutters, Brown's Cotton Gins, the

best Reapers, Mowers, Cedar Mills, Sugar

Mills, etc., etc.

112 WEST MAIN, BET. THIRD & FOURTH STREETS,

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW),

Louisville, Ky.

Nov. 25-1

**AGRICULTURAL.**

**IMPLEMENT.**

STEEL PLOWS (variety).

CORN SHELLERS (Hand & Power).

CUTTING BOXES " "

CULTIVATORS.

COTTON SCRAPERS.

HARROWS.

WHEELBARROWS, &c.

All at lowest factory prices.

**SHERMAN & CO.,**

Louisville, Ky.

**SEEDS.**

3,000 bushels CLOVER SEED.

3,000 " TIMOTHY SEED.

5,000 " ORCHARD GRASSSEED.

5,000 " BLUE GRASS SEED.

2,000 " RED TOP SEED.

2,000 " HUNGARIAN SEED.

2,000 " MILLET SEED.

All of the best quality, purchased from first

hands, for sale at very lowest market prices.

**LANDRETH'S**

WARRANTED

**GARDEN SEEDS.**

We have an Extensive Assortment of the

above Crop of 1865. Purchasers can rely on

getting a Pure Article.

**SHERMAN & CO.,**

MAIN STREET, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 6-3m

**PITKIN, WIARD & CO.**

Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND

are offering to purchasers, both wholesale and re-

tail, at the very lowest cash prices—

**Grass Seeds.**

5000 bushels Red Clover

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

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## Commission.

### United States Bonded WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO  
GENERAL

COMMISSION  
AND  
FORWARDING  
MERCHANTS,

157 West Main Street,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton &  
Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and  
Candle Manufacturers; Malt, Hops &  
Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines  
and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of  
all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and fill  
orders promptly.

### GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

### TOBACCO & COTTON

### FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

### BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton  
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

### Dry Goods.

W. J. TAPP,  
of Florence, Ala.  
Tbos. J. TAPP,  
late of Chamberlin & Tapp.

E. W. KENNEDY,  
of Florence, Ala.  
Ed. P. WALSH,  
of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

### DRY GOODS,

### NOTIONS, &c.

265 WEST (old No. 712) MAIN ST.

Between Seventh and Eighth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson, W. L. McCampbell,  
Jno. W. Armstrong, Jno. A. Orr.

ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL  
& CO.,

### IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

### DRY GOODS,

Old No. 518, New No. 187

MAIN ST. NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 16-3m.

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

### D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

### DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-ly.

### Dry Goods.

R. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM,  
New York. L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

193 Main St. north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIN.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217  
Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING, LARGE SUPPLIES  
OF SEASONABLE

### FANCY & STAPLE Goods,

To which we invite the attention of  
the Trade.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.

### CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

### DRY GOODS,

AND

### NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON, G. T. SUPFIELD, R. F. KARRNER.

### J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

### DRY GOODS!

Notions, &c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### DRY GOODS.

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN STREET,  
North Side, between Fourth and Fifth.

Dec. 2-ly.

### Railroads.

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

Reduction of Rates.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE AND

until further notice, the following rates will be charged on freight b/w Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., per 100 lbs.

1st Class. 2d Class. 3d Class. 4th Class. Grain.

55c. 45c. 35c. 30c. 27c.

REDUCED RATES PER CAR LOAD.

Pig, Railroad, and Scrap Iron, Hay, Salt, Cement, and

Plaster, \$35 per Car Load.

Live Stock, Dressed Lumber, Agricultural Imple-

ments, New Furniture, and Machinery, \$45 per Car

Load.

Freight classified according to the reduced classification

of the regular freight tariff of this Company, dated Decem-

ber 1, 1865, and received and transported, subject to the

rules and conditions of the same.

A. E. ALSTINE, General Superintendent.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 24, 1865.

### Groceries.

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUNDRIES.

100 BAGS RIO COFFEE;

25 lbs. Cuba and P. R. Sugar;

50 lbs. Ex. C. do.

100 lbs. Cane and Gran. do.

30 cans B. Sardines;

250 kgs Nails, assorted;

250 packages Mackarel;

30 boxes Codfish;

100 packages Syrup.

For sale by

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

INDIGO, MADDER, ALUM, EPSOM

Salts, Copperas, Ext. Logwood, Pepper, Spice, Wood-

wood Ware, Brooms, Tea, Tobacco, Glass, Cordage, Twine,

Paper, Blacking-Brushes, Pepper Sauce, Catsup, Ground

Spices. For sale by

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

Nov. 25-ly

GEO. W. MORRIS,

M. FLEXNER.

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169

(OLD NO. 502.)

West side Third Street,

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-ly.

J. W. HERTER.

T. C. CHAUDOIN.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS.

CALL ATTENTION OF MER-

CHANTS generally to their large stock of

Mens' Fur and Cassimere Hats,

Mens' Wool Hats,

Boys' " "

Men's Cloth, Velvet and Cassimere Caps,

Mens' Fur Caps,

Boys' Cloth, Cassimere and Velvet Caps,

Ladies' Cloth and Misses Trimmed Hats,

And a good assortment of

LADIES' FURS!

We buy our goods directly from the Manufacturers

and believe we can sell you all the goods in our line as

cheap as you can buy them in any market in this coun-

try. Call and see us when you come to Louisville, and

we will satisfy you that you can make money by buying

your goods of

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,

108 Main St., bet. Fifth & Sixth, South side,

(Old No. 527.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HATS & CAPS!

&lt;p

## Business Directory.

## Agricultural Warehouses.

PITKIN, WARD & CO., 96 Main st., bet. 3d and 4th, south side. J.D. BONDURANT & CO., 105 Main St., bet. 2d and 4th, north side. BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 112 Main St., bet. 3d and 4th. SHERMAN & CO., Main bet. 6th and 7th sts. Auction & Commission.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.

Architects.

BRADSHAW & BRO., 64 Main bet. 3d & 4th. STANCLIFF & VOGDES, Hamilton block, cor. Main and 6th sts.

Boots and Shoes.

INGALLS & CO., 165 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th. PIATT & ALLEN, 154 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th. LOW & WHITNEY, 140 W. Main st., bet. 5th and 6th. L. WARREN & CO., 110 Main st., bet. 6th and 7th. ISHY, WHITE & COCHRAN, 214 W. Main st., next to cor. 6th. M.C. BUXTBAUM & CO., Main bet. 5th and 6th. STCLIFF, OWEN & CO., 150 north side. Makers.

PEARCE, Main bet. 11th and 12th. MITCHELL, bet. 12th and 13th, south side. Johnson.

DRINKHOUSE, 111 Main st., bet. 14th and 15th. C. P. BUXBAUM & CO., Main bet. 5th and 6th. TAYLOR CRANE, Main, bet. 7th and 8th sts., north side. JOHNSTON, MITCHELL & CO., No. 637 Main st.

Glass Works.

J. A. KRACK & CO., 117 Main, bet. 3d and 4th sts.

Gold Pens.

C. P. BARNES, 208 Main st.

Hats and Caps.

PRATHER & SMITH, 160 Main st. HETTE & CHAUDOIN, 108 Main, bet. 5th and 6th sts.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO., 255 Main.

CAIRG, TRUMAN & CO., 218 Main.

THOMPSON & EDLEN, 189 Main, bet. 5th & 6th.

W. F. OSBORN, 72 Main, bet. 2d and 3d. HERSCHE & FLEXNER, n. w. cor. Main and 5th.

J. HANBROOK II & BRO., Main bet. 5th and 6th, n. side, up stairs.

Hardware & Cutlery.

A. McBRIDE, 75, 3d. G. BAURMANN, Main, bet. 6th and 7th.

Iron Merchants.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO., n. e. cor. Main and 3d.

NAUTS & REAMER, 247 W. Main.

Lamps, Oil, &c.

B. EVARTS, 129 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.

MONTGOMERY & CO., 133 Main bet. 4th and 5th.

Liquors, &c.

CRANE & FULTON, 330 Main.

ELLER & BUCKLER, 223 W. Main.

INK & COBB, 287 Main, bet. 7th & 8th.

SHLES & CRAWFORD, W. cor. 1st and 2d.

DRUGGISTS.

No. 515 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND

Fancy Goods,

154 MAIN STREET,

Between Fourth & Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Henry Chambers & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

MAIN STREET,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Rolling Mill.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL COMPANY

T. C. COLEMAN, President.

Warehouses Main St., bet. Bullitt & Fifth. MANUFACTURE and KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the Largest and Most Complete Assortment in the West of all kinds of

Bar, Boiler, Sheet & Roof IRON,

All warranted of Superior Quality. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English, German and American STEEL,

NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES, AXLES, HORSE AND MULE SHOES AND NAILS, &c.

All at the Lowest Market Rates.

Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast Scrap.

Saddlers, &c.

J. T. SMITH & CO., 220 Main.

Stoves, &c.

BEACH, FASSETT & CO., 62 Main bet. 2d and 3d.

BRIDGEFORD & CO., 6th, bet. Main and river.

J. T. LITHGOW & CO., n. w. cor. 3d and Main.

Stone-Pipe and Roofing Iron.

A Large Assortment of SHEET IRON, of our own manufacture, from

No. 10 to 27, STONECOAL and CHARCOAL, On hand and for sale, low.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Jan. 6-14.

## Steamboat Agents.

Groceries, &c.

JACOB F. WELLER,

99 West Main st.,

3d and 4th.

GARDNER & CO., 4th,

Main and river.

Spokes & Hubs.

CLARK & FULTON,

Woolen Mills—Hope,

Ormsby st., bet. Main

and river, 8th and 9th.

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,

Main, bet. 3d and 4th.

D. SPALDING & SON,

Chapel, bet. Main and Market.

FRANKE & ELLER,

158 Main.

Woolen Mills—Hope,

BROWNE & CO., of

and river, 8th and 9th.

Agents.

Tobacco.

BRINLY, DODGE &

HARDY, 112 Main

St., bet. 3d and 4th.

SHERMAN & CO., Main

bet. 6th and 7th sts.

Auction & Commission.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Main bet. 5th and 6th sts.

Architects.

BRADSHAW & BRO.,

64 Main bet. 3d and 4th.

STANCLIFF & VOG-

DES, Hamilton block,

cor. Main and 6th sts.

Boots and Shoes.

INGALLS & CO., 165

Main st., bet. 4th and

5th.

PIATT & ALLEN, 154

W. Main st., bet. 5th

and 6th.

LOW & WHITNEY, 140

W. Main st., bet. 5th

and 6th.

L. WARREN & CO.,

110 Main st., bet. 6th

and 7th.

ISHY, WHITE &

COCHRAN, 214 W.

Main st., next to cor.

6th.

M.C. BUXTBAUM &

CO., Main bet. 5th and

6th.

TCLIFF, OWEN &

CO., 150 north side.

Makers.

PEARCE, Main

bet. 11th and 12th.

MITCHELL,

bet. 12th and 13th,

south side.

Johnson.

DRINKHOUSE, 111 Main

st., bet. 14th and 15th.

C. P. BUXBAUM & CO.,

Main bet. 5th and 6th.

TAYLOR CRANE, Main,

bet. 7th and 8th

sts., north side.

JOHNSTON, MITCHELL & CO., No. 637

Main st.

Glass Works.

J. A. KRACK & CO.,

117 Main, bet. 3d and

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Gold Pens.

C. P. BARNES, 208

Main st.

Hats and Caps.

PRATHER & SMITH,

160 Main st.

HETTE & CHAU-

DOIN, 108 Main, bet.

5th and 6th sts.

J. C. DOHONEY & CO.,

255 Main.

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CO., 218 Main.

THOMPSON & EDLEN,

189 Main, bet. 5th &

6th.

W. F. OSBORN, 72

Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

HERSCHE & FLEX-

NER, n. w. cor. Main

and 5th.

J. HANBROOK II &

BRO., Main bet. 5th and